

The Emporia News.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congressmen,
A. C. WILDER,
Of Leavenworth.

For Governor,
THOS. CARNEY,
Of Leavenworth.

For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS A. OSBORN,
Of Dorisphan.

For Secretary of State,
W. W. H. LAWRENCE,
Of Franklin.

For Auditor,
ASA HAIRGROVE,
Of Lima.

For Treasurer,
WILLIAM SPRIGGS,
Of Anderson.

For Associate Justice,
LAWRENCE D. BAILEY,
Of Lyon.

For Supt. Public Instruction,
ISAAC T. GOODENOW,
Of Riley.

For Attorney General,
W. W. GUTHRIE,
Of Brown.

Republican County Convention.

There will be a Republican Delegate Convention held at Emporia, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election, viz:

Sheriff, to fill vacancy.
Probate Judge, full term.
Clerk of District Court, full term.
Superintendent of Schools, full term.
Two County Commissioners, to fill vacancies.
County Surveyor, to fill vacancy.

The voters of the several townships will meet at their usual places of holding elections, on Thursday, the 16th of October, at 1 o'clock p. m., and select their delegates to attend said County Convention.

The representation will be as follows: Agnes City 1, Americus 3, Pike 2, Elmendorf 2, Waterloo 2, Emporia 4, Fremont 2, Jackson 3, Center 1. A Republican County Committee will also be appointed at said Convention.

R. H. ABRAHAM,
D. SWIM,
County Committee.

Emporia, Oct. 3, 1862.

Representative District Convention.

Upon the adjournment of the above Convention, the delegates from the townships of Emporia, Pike and Center, composing the 64th Representative District, will convene for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature.

Voters in the above townships will have this in view in selecting their delegates.
J. R. SWALLOW, District Committee.
Emporia, Oct. 3, 1862.

THE BALL OPENED.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The canvass is now fairly opened. We see meetings and speakers announced for every county in the State.

Hon. M. S. Adams, of Leavenworth, and Capt. W. W. H. Lawrence, will address the citizens of this and surrounding counties, at the following times and places:

Ossage County—Burlington, Thursday, October 2, at 7 o'clock p. m.
Wabunsee County—Wilmington, Friday, October 3, at 7 o'clock p. m.
Morris County—Council Grove, Saturday, October 4, at 7 p. m.
Chase County—Cottonwood Falls, Monday, October 6, at 1 p. m.
Lyon County—Americus, Monday, October 6, at 7 p. m.
Lyon County—Emporia, Tuesday, October 7, at 7 p. m.
Greenwood County—Janesville, Wednesday, October 8, at 3 p. m.

Let the people rally at all of the above meetings, and hear what these men have to say. The meeting for this place is to be on next Tuesday evening. We hope every voter in the township will be present.

THE END OF SLAVERY.

On our outside to-day we publish the emancipation message of the President, entire. So far as the proclamation of the Chief Magistrate can accomplish it, the institution of slavery—the one which has caused more trouble in this country than all others combined—is at an end in the rebellious States, in three short months. By this act ABRAHAM LINCOLN has immortalized himself. He is entitled to rank with Washington, as a friend to humanity and savior of his country. We know there are those who say the proclamation is impracticable, and will amount to nothing. This is a day of great events, and if its effects are not felt by the Rebellion, in a short time, and that very seriously, we are mistaken.

The Union is to be restored—regenerated by the abolition of slavery. And ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the man, raised up of God, we firmly believe, to knock the manacles from the imprisoned bodies and souls of the slaves. Let the future tell as to the practicability of the act. In our judgment the world will acknowledge it one of the wisest and best acts of the nineteenth century.—In the language of the New York Tribune, "thank God for ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The President has promised to proclaim liberty to all slaves in the rebellious districts, after the 1st of next January. The friends of Charles Robinson are expecting that he will then become free once more.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Terms of Peace by the Rebels—Movement of Rebel Troops.

New York, Sept. 30.
The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: It is rumored that the reason for the existing quietude of the armies on the upper Potomac is that Commissioners are on the way from the Confederate Congress to propose terms of peace, said to be something like the following:

The loyal States to take all the territories of Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and make them free or slave States, as may best please them. The cotton States to be permitted to have a Congress of their own, to regulate their own domestic affairs only; in all other things to be again as one and an inseparable people for defensive and offensive operations against other countries; to be a unity in all matters of postage and revenue service, the same as heretofore, they pledging themselves to return all the Government property as they found it. They, in addition to a separate Congress to regulate their peculiar institutions, to be permitted Senators and Representatives in our Congress in such numbers as their free white population entitles them.

The Star says: It is generally believed here that Jeff. Davis is about to send 50,000 troops, on forced marches, across the mountains to Wheeling; thence to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; then form a junction with Bragg, and Kirby Smith of Kentucky. When McClellan crosses in large force into Virginia, the balance of the rebel army will fall back on Richmond. The Star intimates that Heintzelman is in a position to intercept the latter movement, if made.

It is understood that Eli Thayer will immediately receive the appointment of Military Governor of Florida, in order to enable him to carry out his scheme for the introduction into the South of a loyal laboring population.

Gen. Stahl, on the 29th, took the town of Warrenton, and took prisoners 1,200 rebels.

UNION ASS CONVENTION.

The Ticket of the Fag-Endians.

The great Union Convention came off at Lawrence last Monday, agreeably to advertisement; and it was a Union Convention, sure enough. It was composed in a large degree of sore-headed Republicans (some of whom were candidates before the Republican State Convention), pro-slavery Democrats, of the old Border-Ruffian stripe, Robinson Democrats and Republicans, milk-and-water Democrats, played-out foggy Democrats and Republicans, "dead-as-nits" Democrats, Democrats who laugh at every Union defeat and get drunk for joy at every Rebel victory, Robinson men, sour-stomached and dissatisfied Republicans and Abolitionists, who think their plan is the only one that can save the country; and perhaps some other species of conglomerated political fossils whom we have not got down—including the friends of the present State Government.

The ticket they have put in the field has the names of some men upon it whom we have always been in the habit of counting as pretty good fellows; but we now change our opinion. We never thought they would come to this. But, as we have little space for comments, here is the ticket:

For Governor—W. R. Wagstaff, of Miami. He has always been a Democrat, and is a young man of a very limited amount of brains. He has twice been in the Legislature, and never displayed any talent above that of a one-horse lawyer before a Justice of the Peace.

Lieut. Governor—John J. Ingalls, of Atchison. We do not doubt Mr. Ingalls' ability. We have always regarded him as a young man of "parts"; but he's got a very sore head, if his hair is short. He was before the Republican Convention for the same nomination. He came to that Convention a friend of Wilder. He thought the Carney side of the question was the strongest, and so he jumped aboard of that craft, leaving Wilder to do the best he could. But he did not get the nomination, even after his acrobatic display. Tom Osborn beat him, and that's what's the matter—that's what hurts his head. John, we should think that, with your usual display of good sense and judgment, you would be heartily ashamed of yourself.

Congressman—M. J. Parrott, of Leavenworth. Comment is unnecessary. The people know him as well as we do. His disease is a sour stomach. Marc, take a sedlitz powder. He was nominated unanimously, by Sam. Stinson.

Secretary of State—Jeemes Humphrey, of Riley. Personally, we like him. But politically, he is a mushroom. He is a young man without ability for the place. He is about the poorest nominee of the Convention. He was thrown out of the Republican Convention, on account of not having been regularly elected a delegate, and feels sore on that account. His political creed and brains are furnished by "old Mead," a foggy Democrat. There is another strong argument against his ability, his soundness of mind and honesty: he publishes a newspaper!

Auditor—N. S. Goss, of Woodson. He is a rank Democrat, and is about as fit for the office as a hog is to go to mill.

Treasurer—D. L. Lakin, of Jefferson. A very respectable Democrat, who minds his own business, and is at present State Auditor, which office we believe he fills ably.

Chief Justice—W. R. Gamble—a Democrat, of Leavenworth, a very respectable

man, and one of the best lawyers in the State.

Associate Justice—E. S. Lowman, of Douglas. A Robinsonite, and a good fellow. He stands well, we believe, as a lawyer—but he can't beat "old Bailey."

Attorney General—D. P. Lowe, of Linn. Don't know him, but take it for granted, from his associations, that he don't amount to much.

Supt. Public Instruction—E. D. Brown, of Wyandott.

Although it was a Mass Convention (striking off the m), there were only eleven counties represented, and only forty persons took part in the proceedings. Sam. Stinson was the only one there from Leavenworth, and cast nine votes. He was groomsman for Parrott, as we learn from the Conservative.

The whole thing was a farce, and they have no expectation of electing a single one on their ticket.

THE TICKET.

We have the most encouraging accounts from all quarters, in regard to the Republican State ticket. The dissatisfaction which was manifest at first is subsiding, and all are flocking to its support. The following papers have hoisted the ticket and are doing good work for it: Lawrence Republican, Leavenworth Conservative, Times and Bulletin, Topeka Record and Tribune, Wyandott Gazette, Bourbon Monitor, White Cloud Chief, Junction City Union, and Grasshopper Falls Gazette.

The people will not be fooled by the oily gammon "Union" talk of Democrats and Republicans who failed to get nominations.

FIZ!

Ye great Democratic State Convention met at Topeka on the first inst., and turned out an immense fizzle. It adjourned without doing anything. We suppose the bob-tail ticket brought to light at Lawrence is good enough for them. Bully for the harmonious fag-ends. Their funeral will take place about the first of next month.

W. W. H. LAWRENCE.

We understand this gentleman was placed on the Republican ticket in place of Mr. Crawford, for Secretary of State, by the Central Committee. Mr. Lawrence is a man of ability, and will make a good Secretary.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEWS.

On the 24th the President issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary process of law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways, to the insurrection, now, therefore, be it ordained:

First. That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting military drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice offering aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission.

Second. That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the present rebellion, shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of September, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Chief Justice Catron has written a letter on the late proclamation of emancipation, and says he regrets it, as ill advised—calls it "a tub thrown to the abolition whale," which may endanger the whole ship; and says it weakens the hands and burdens the shoulders of those who support the war. He predicts that the democrats will prosecute the war, but that those who extorted this measure will, in seven months, clamor for peace by separation, and adds that this is an unwise and unjustifiable act. He also goes in for the Constitution.

The Governors of nearly all the loyal States met at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, September 24th, according to agreement. The Governors of the following States were present: Pennsylvania, Iowa, Rhode Island, Maine, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, New Hampshire, Virginia, Illinois and Indiana. Kentucky, Missouri and Vermont, were represented by proxy. Kansas is not mentioned. Governor Ramsey of Minnesota was absent on account of the Indian troubles. The meeting was held for the purpose of consultation on the great questions of the day. It was reported that a proposition was before the body to urge the removal of McClellan, and place Fremont in his position, but later dates say there was no foundation for such a rumor. After adjournment at Altoona, most of the Governors visited Washington, and had an interview with the President, and presented an address adopted at their meeting, written by Gov. Andrew, expressing—1st. A cordial

personal and official respect for the President. 2d. A determination, under all circumstances, to support and maintain the President's Constitutional authority, the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States. 3d. Pledging to the President their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory, unless the rebels should return to their Constitutional duties and obedience. 4th. Congratulating the President upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves, believing it will be productive of good as a measure of justice, humanity and sound policy. 5th. Referring to the merits of the soldiers, who have fought our battles.

Eli Thayer has a plan for colonizing the Southern States with an armed force, which has been considered at several Cabinet sessions, and meets with favor by the President, Stanton, and other Secretaries. It proposes 100,000 colonists, enlisted for six months, led and supplied by the United States, to "hold, occupy and possess" the public lands of Florida, and lands of rebels seized under the tax bill for delinquent taxes. Texas and Virginia are talked of in this connection.

Later rumors from Washington say the President contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation and inviting laborers, white and black, to settle for that purpose, who will have ample protection from the army and navy. The State Constitution is to be set aside temporarily, and Florida reduced to a Territorial condition. This movement is said to be preliminary to a policy to be adopted hereafter with other Southern States.

Prisoners taken by Sigel say the rebels in Maryland are 20,000. 5,000 of their wounded were left in our lines, 2½ wounded in their lower extremities. Their total loss must be 5,000 killed and 15,000 wounded.

The rebels are fortifying and concentrating their forces at Winchester, and claim that their retreat was made in the best order. Trains run night and day regularly to Culpepper, bringing supplies to the enemy, which were conveyed in wagons from that place, by the way of Sperryville and Front Royal, to Winchester.

The Times has news from Winchester to Wednesday. The main body of the rebel army was concentrated there, numbering 75,000, much demoralized, and suffering for want of food. Their loss in Maryland is acknowledged to have been terrible. Pryor, in his brigade of 2,200, had 1,651 killed, wounded, and missing. Longstreet's division lost over half its number. McClellan's division lost 1,280 out of 2,300. Rebel officers and surgeons admit a loss of 23,000, including prisoners, of which from 4,000 to 5,000 were killed. Pryor narrowly escaped death. His horse was killed by a shell.

Longstreet was so severely hurt in the shoulder by a piece of shell that it is feared amputation will be necessary. He is reported to have lain on the field insensible until Wednesday night, when he was discovered by a party burying the dead.

Gentlemen dined at the house in Hagerstown where Lee and his staff made their headquarters. A lady of the house says she heard Lee instruct his officers to see that no depredations were committed by the soldiers while in Maryland, but when they entered Pennsylvania they might destroy and pillage everything on their way.

Surgeon-General Hammond has returned from Antietam, and says our killed amount to about 1,200; wounded, 6,000. Major Davis had buried about 3,000 rebels (and some dead are not buried, and more were buried by the rebels), and estimates their wounded to be at least 10,000. He reports 37 regimental standards and 20,000 or 30,000 small-arms taken by our forces. The Philadelphia Inquirer says our loss is 9,220 in killed, wounded and missing; the rebels' at least 15,000.

No rebel forces are nearer Washington than one regiment at Warrenton.

Skirmishes, reconnaissances, and dashes across the Potomac are constantly occurring on the Potomac—generally with success to our side. Col. Warren captured 5 brass pieces; and Col. Switzer, on the 25th, got 400 rifles, mostly marked "London, 1862," and one fine English twelve-pound rifled brass piece; and on the 26th a rebel captain was captured.

It is said Sigel will be reinforced with 15,000 men.

Great apprehensions of famine prevail among the lower classes in Richmond, the prices of provisions being already so high as almost to place them beyond their reach.

The Richmond Enquirer says the battle of Antietam was a rebel victory; that Lee commanded, having 60,000 men, while our force was 150,000. Jackson led their left, Hill the right, and Longstreet the center.

One of Pope's officers was shot in Richmond, and reported died of congestion of the brain.

Some 3,000 or 4,000 rebel soldiers are under guard, for attempted desertion.

Gen. Prince and other officers of Pope have been released.

At Louisville, the big scare kept right along. Bragg's pickets were at Middletown, twelve miles off; 12,000 of Buell's

forces were on the Bardstown road, beyond Salt river. Buell is at Louisville with a large force.

Col. Ed. McCook, with a brigade of cavalry, had killed 47 rebels, taken 1,500 prisoners and 24 wagon-loads of provisions. He was at Elizabethtown.

Large amounts of arms and ammunition were found hidden by secessionists in Louisville.

Buell marched from Lebanon, 361 miles, and Bragg from Cartage, 206 miles. Bully for Buell this time!

The arsenal at Columbus, Ky., accidentally exploded, and destroyed \$100,000 worth of ammunition and cotton, but no lives.

Gen. Sherman burnt Randolph, on the Mississippi river.

Saturday night (27th) rebel cavalry captured Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio, 40 miles above Cincinnati. After robbing the houses they destroyed the place. The inhabitants fled to the Ohio side.

A dispatch from St. Paul, of date the 24th of September, says an arrival from St. Cloud reports more murders by the Sioux. In the town of Richmond two men and two children were killed. The inhabitants were fleeing to St. Cloud, leaving the town to the ravages of the Indians. A messenger from Fort Abercrombie, arrived from St. Cloud 21st, reports the fort safe. The Indians have abandoned the siege. Forty or fifty Chippewa braves offered their services to Gov. Ramsey, to fight the Sioux, but were not accepted for the present.

The following dispatch has been received at Washington: Headquarters army, St. Paul, Sept. 26.—To Maj. Gen. Halleck. A dispatch from Col. Sibley, just received, says a sharp engagement with the Sioux had taken place near Yellow Medicine. About 30 Indians were killed, and many wounded. Our loss was five killed and 34 wounded. The Indians fell back towards Logansport. Col. Sibley was following.

JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette from Indianapolis, says that an army officer, just arrived from Washington, says he had an order, while in the War Department, on Friday, relieving Buell from command in Kentucky, and assigning him to command in Indianapolis, to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

A letter from New Orleans states that the expedition to the town of Ponchatona, under Major Strong, had returned. They succeeded in driving the rebels out of Ponchatona, but they soon returned with reinforcements, and drove the Federals out. Our loss, killed, wounded and missing, 40. Our troops captured the post office and contents; also the sword and trappings presented to Jeff. Thompson by the citizens of Memphis.

Latest advices from California are as follows: The tone of the market is improving. Goods are going into the interior as fast as the means of transportation will permit. The sale of 350,000 lbs. Rio coffee, at 23c., has placed the whole stock in the hands of monopolists, thus maintaining prices as heretofore.—Two companies of cavalry have been stationed on Humboldt river, to protect emigrants from depredations by Indians. There are plenty of troops between Carson City and Salt Lake, to protect that portion of the Overland Route from any danger anticipated, provided a proper disposition is made of them.

[From the Lawrence Republican.

The Republican Ticket.

We support the ticket and the party, but not the corrupt and demoralizing practices sought to be ingrafted in the policy of the party. The people are sound and true; the politicians, as a mass, corrupt and dishonest. We are not ready to give up the Republican organization. It must be purified, and the thieves and robbers expelled from its courts. The good men must unite and put down the traders, the schemers, the dealers in offices, the buyers of votes, and the corruptionists generally.

THE GOVERNMENTAL NOMINATION.—We believe Tom Carney to be a better man, and a much homelier one, than some of the politicians who engineered his canvass at Topeka. We are authoritatively informed that many things were done in his name there, entirely without his authority or connivance, and that if elected, he will be no man's tool. He is a successful business man, very public-spirited, and we doubt not will make a very good Governor if elected.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—A. C. Wilder is an out-and-out radical Republican. He is just as sound on public questions as Mr. Conway would have been.—There has been no letting down of the standard, and our friends at home and abroad should so understand it. Wilder is an active, energetic business man. He will make a working member of Congress. We hope he will get every Republican vote in Lawrence and Douglas county.

THE CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.—Among the best nominations made at Topeka was that of William Spriggs, of Anderson county, for Treasurer. We have long been acquainted with Mr. Spriggs, and believe him to be an honest, capable man, who will allow no race to creep into his department of the Government. He will get a heavy vote.

THE CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR.—Asa Hairgrove was one of the victims of the Morris des Cygnes massacre, being severely wounded and left for dead. He has just been nominated by the Republican State Convention for Auditor. He has held several offices of trust in his own county, and

is deemed to be an honest man. We hope he may be elected.

THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.—L. D. Bailey ought to receive the vote of every honest man in the State. He is a sound Republican, is down on the corruptionists, and is a tried and upright Judge.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SUFF. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Tom Osborn we do not know personally, neither Mr. Guthrie. They are spoken highly of by their friends. Mr. Goodenow, of Manhattan, is a capable man, and will make a good Superintendent. He has long been devoted to educational interests.

President's Proclamation in Washington. Below, we give the speeches of President Lincoln and Secretary Chase on the occasion of a serenade in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and to thank you for it. I have not been distinctly informed why it is on this occasion you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose [interruptions] it is because of the proclamation. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] I was about to say, I suppose I understand it. [Laughter.—Voices: "That you do." "You thoroughly understand it." "What I did, I did after very full deliberation, and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility." [Cries of "Good," "Good," "Bless you," and applause.]

I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. [Cries, "No mistake," "all right," "you've made no mistakes yet," "go ahead, you're right." "I shall make no attempt, on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. [Voices: "That's unnecessary." "We understand it." "It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment on it, and may be, take action upon it. I will say no more upon this subject. In my position I am environed with difficulties. [A voice: "That's so."]

Yet they are scarcely so great as the difficulties of those who, upon the battle field, are endeavoring to purchase with their blood and their lives the future happiness and prosperity of this country. [Applause, long and continued.] Let us never forget them. On the 14th and 17th days of the present month there have been battles bravely, skillfully and successfully fought. [Applause.] We do not yet know the particulars. Let us be sure that in giving praise to particular individuals, we do no injustice to others. I only ask you, at the conclusion of these few remarks, to give three hearty cheers to all good and brave officers and men who fought those successful battles.

SECRETARY CHASE'S SPEECH.

MY FRIENDS: All the light that you can have this evening will be the light reflected from the great act of the President. [A voice: "That's light enough." "Understand that you have just paid your respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, to assure him that the proclamation which he has recently issued finds its echo in the hearts of the American people. [Great applause.] No one can rejoice more sincerely than myself, in the belief that the judgment which you have expressed of that act will be the judgment of the whole people of the United States. [Loud applause.] I am, fellow-citizens, better accustomed to work than I am to speak. I love acts better than words. [Cries of "Good," and applause. A voice: "Green backs show that." Laughter and applause.] But, fellow-citizens, nothing has ever given me more sincere pleasure than to say amen to the last great act of the Chief Magistrate. ["Good," "Good." "In my judgment it is the dawn of a new era; and although that act is performed under an imperious sense of duty, created by the military exigencies which give him power to perform it, it is nevertheless an act, though necessarily baptized in blood, an act of humanity and justice. [Applause.] The latest generations will celebrate it. [A voice: "And the whole world." "The world will pay homage to the man who has performed it. [Applause.] You will excuse me, fellow-citizens. [Cries of "Go on," "go on." "If there is another word to be added to-night, it is this, that the time has come when we should bury all jealousies, all divisions, and all personal aims, and all personal aspirations in one common resolve to stand by the integrity of the Republic. [Great applause.] Let him have the most of our approbation [applause] and confidence, who does most, whether in the field or at the head of the nation, or in the Cabinet, for the country. [Applause.] Dismissing all the past let us look only to the future, and henceforth let the day of dissension, defeat and discord be ended. Let us do nothing except to work for our country, wherever Providence may dictate.

A Sad Case.

A woman in a very destitute condition, and laboring under mental derangement, was found a few days ago in the town of California, in this township. She is described as follows: Five feet six inches in height; black hair and eyes, with arched eyebrows, and hair trimmed around her neck; about 23 years old; sometimes says her name is Martha and her husband's name is Calligan, at other times she says her name is Sarah Jane and her husband's name is Salsbury, and that her father's name was McFarland. At times she appears rational and answers questions readily—appears to have been well educated, and says she came from Jackson county, Mo. She is at present kindly cared for by some of the citizens of California township, and her friends may obtain further information by addressing T. L. Dawson, Ottumwa, Coffey county, Kansas.

The probabilities are that she may be one of the innocent victims of this hellish rebellion.—Burlington Register.

San Francisco has contributed to the sanitary commission \$100,000, forwarding the drafts therefor to the proper officers in New York. The amount was raised wholly by private subscriptions.

Napoleon gave as a reason for his always beating the Austrians, that "they did not know the value of half an hour." Our generals may not need the benefit of the remark, but it can do them no harm.